DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 463 591 EA 031 619

AUTHOR Hoffman, Charlene M.
TITLE Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 2001.
INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.
REPORT NO NCES-2002-129
PUB DATE 2001-11-00
NOTE 46p.
AVAILABLE FROM ED Pubs, P.O. Box 1398, Jessup, MD 20794-1398. Tel: 877-433-7827 (Toll Free); Fax: 301-470-1244; Web site: http://www.ed.gov/pubs/edpubs/html; e-mail: Edpubs@inet.ed.gov.
PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; *Federal Aid; *Financial Support; Government Publications; Money Management; School Funds; School Support

ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated $128.1 billion in fiscal year 2001, an increase of $65.3 billion since fiscal year 1990. The report divides federal education funding into three categories: (1) on-budget funding for federal programs, generally set through congressional appropriations; (2) off-budget support and nonfederal funds, which are federal monies excluded from the budget by law; and (3) nonfederal funds generated by federal programs, resulting from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. Fiscal year 2001 highlights include the following observations: On-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated at $92.8 billion--an increase of 80 percent since FY 1980 in current dollars; a little over 60 percent of federal education support went to educational institutions; and schools and colleges derived 11 percent of their revenues from the federal government, with remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Definitions of financial terms are provided. Seven appendices detail federal financial support, federal tax expenditures, and on-budget funds for education for FY 1965 to 2001. (Contains 18 tables and 3 figures.) (RT)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

EA

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

ED 463 591

FEDERAL $UPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 2001

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 2002–129

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EA 031619

U.S. Department of Education
Rod Paige
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Grover J. Whitehurst
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Gary W. Phillips
Acting Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

NCES activities are designed to address high priority education data needs; provide consistent, reliable, complete, and accurate indicators of education status and trends; and report timely, useful, and high quality data to the U.S. Department of Education, the Congress, the states, other education policymakers, practitioners, data users, and the general public.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCES product or report, we would like to hear from you. Please direct your comments to:

National Center for Education Statistics
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006–5561

November 2001

The NCES World Wide Web Home Page is: ***http://nces.ed.gov***
The NCES World Wide Web Electronic Catalog is: ***http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/index.asp***

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Federal Support for Education*: Fiscal Years 1980 to 2001, NCES 2002–129, by Charlene M. Hoffman. Washington, DC: 2001.

For ordering information on this report, write:

U.S. Department of Education
ED Pubs
P.O. Box 1398
Jessup, MD 20794–1398

or call toll free 1–877–4ED–Pubs.

Content Contact:
Charlene M. Hoffman
(202) 502–7354

Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $128.1 billion in fiscal year 2001 (FY 2001), an increase of $65.3 billion, or 104 percent, since FY 1990. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 56 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2001 (see table 1, page 5 and table A in appendix).

- For FY 2001, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $92.8 billion—an increase of 80 percent since FY 1990 in current dollars or an increase of 37 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $35.4 billion, a rise of 216 percent in current dollars between FY 1990 and FY 2001 and 141 percent in constant dollars (see table 1, page 5 and table A in appendix).

- In FY 2001, ED outlays totaled $36.8 billion, reflecting an increase of 37 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 1980 and an increase of 21 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2001. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 1980 to 45 percent in FY 1990 and then decreased to 40 percent in FY 2001 (see figure 2, page 7 and table 3, page 8).

- A little over 60 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 2001. Almost 20 percent was used for student support. The remaining 20 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (derived from table 7, page 15 and table G in appendix).

- Schools and colleges derived 11 percent of their FY 2001 revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated $678.2 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 2001, revenues from federal sources amounted to $77.4 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $600.8 billion (see tables 10 and 11, pages 20–21).

- Between FY 1980 and FY 2001, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 49 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 33 percent. Other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 89 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 92 percent (see table 2, page 6).

- Over the shorter term, between FY 1990 and FY 2001, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 69 percent in constant dollars, postsecondary education funds declined 14 percent, other education funds increased 35 percent, and research funds at colleges and universities increased 38 percent (see table 2, page 6).

- Between FY 1980 and FY 2001, estimated federal tax expenditures, after being adjusted for inflation, increased 52 percent. Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, they went up 66 percent. Estimated federal tax expenditures share of total federal support in education was 24 percent in FY 2001 (see table 6, page 14 and table A in appendix).

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 1980 to 10 percent in FY 1990 and increased to 11 percent in FY 2001. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 1980 to 7 percent in FY 1990 and increased to almost 9 percent in FY 2001. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 1980 to 14 percent in FY 1990 and then rose to 15 percent in FY 2001 (see tables 10 and 11, pages 20–21).

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the *Definitions* section of this report on page 27.

- In FYs 1980, 1985, 1990, and 2001, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see table 1, page 5, table 2, page 6, and table A in appendix):

Level	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 2001[1]
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
On-budget	$34.5	$39.0	$51.6	$92.8
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	22.0	48.7
Postsecondary	11.1	11.2	13.7	15.3
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.1	3.4	6.0
Research at educational institutions	5.8	8.8	12.6	22.8
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	4.9	8.7	11.2	35.4
Total	39.3	47.8	62.8	128.1
	[In billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]			
On-budget	$70.5	$59.5	$67.6	$92.8
Elementary and secondary	32.8	25.8	28.8	48.7
Postsecondary	22.7	17.0	17.9	15.3
Libraries, museums, and other	3.2	3.2	4.4	6.0
Research at educational institutions	11.9	13.5	16.5	22.8
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds[2]	9.9	13.3	14.7	35.4
Total	80.5	72.8	82.3	128.1

[1] Estimated.
[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 11–13.
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 2001 were (see table 3, page 8 and tables B and C in appendix):

Agency	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 2001*
	[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$16.7	$23.2	$36.8
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	5.3	8.0	19.5
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	4.8	6.3	11.0
Dept. of Labor	1.9	1.9	2.5	5.6
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.1	3.6	4.5
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.5
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.1	1.6	3.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.1
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.3	0.8	2.1
	[In billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$26.9	$25.5	$30.4	$36.8
Dept. of Health and Human Services	11.5	8.1	10.4	19.5
Dept. of Agriculture	9.3	7.3	8.2	11.0
Dept. of Labor	3.8	3.0	3.3	5.6
Dept. of Defense	3.2	4.8	4.7	4.5
Dept. of Energy	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.7	2.1	3.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.1
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.8	2.0	1.0	2.1

* Estimated.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table 3 and tables A, B, and C in appendix.)

Contents

	Page
Highlights	iii
Introduction	1
Federal Support for Education	3
Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget	5
Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation	11
Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education	13
Recipients of Federal Education Support	14
Federal Support for Education Institutions	19
Sources and Methodology	23
Definitions	27
Appendix	29

Tables

1. Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 2001	5
2. Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 2001	6
3. Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 2001	8
4. Largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 2001	10
5. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001	13
6. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 2001	14
7. Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001	15
8. Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001 (in current dollars)	17
9. Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001 (in constant 2001 dollars)	18
10. Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001 (in current dollars)	20
11. Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001 (in constant 2001 dollars)	21

Figures

1. Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001	4
2. Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 2001	7
3. Percentage of federal support for education, by type of recipient: Fiscal year 2001	16

Appendix: Detailed Tables

A. Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001	31
B. Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001	32
C. Federal on-budget funds for education (in constant 2001 dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001	33
D. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001	34
E. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980	41
F. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990	42
G. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2001	43

Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes.[3] The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see tables A through D, in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included. Also, adult and vocational education in the U.S. Department of Education and other training programs including those in the U.S. Department of Labor, the Job Corps and the job training programs, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, which also has some training programs, are included in the elementary and secondary education programs in this report.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from support for cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, such as programs in the Agency for International Development, to underwriting some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the F.B.I. Academy. Also this report includes research at universities and colleges that may not be directly or indirectly related to education. A variety of concerns—ranging from assisting impoverished children in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table D in appendix). For the purpose of this publication, educational programs are broadly defined in order to capture the myriad of educational expenditures of interest to readers of this report.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since fiscal year 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs have existed and have been funded since the 1960s. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 1980 and FY 2001. For more details see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 23–25).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, because they are not included in regular budget reports, but they contribute a significant share of total support for education (27 percent) (see pages 11–13).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 13). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A in appendix).

There is also a program called the Universal Service Fund (USF). This program was designed to ensure that all eligible schools and libraries have affordable access to modern telecommunications information services. Up to $2.25 billion is available each year to provide eligible schools and libraries with discounts, often referred to as the "E-rate" for authorized services.

The USF program was not included in this report, because the money used for this program is private money not public money, even though it is in the President's Budget under the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The not-for-profit Universal Service Administra-

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 2000* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 2000*.

[3] The Office of Management and Budget publishes a compilation of funding levels for all federal activities using a more restrictive definition of education. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support funds were not included. Also federal tax expenditures were not used or the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program in the U.S. Department of Education (see *Sources and Methodology*, page 23).

tive Company (USAC) is responsible for administering the fund under the direction of the FCC.

It is also important to note that FY 2001 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 2001 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than appropriations or obligations, with the exception that obligations were used for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Appropriations* are the amount of funds made available in legislation providing funds for federal programs. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[4]

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs.

1. *On-budget funding* for federal programs is generally set through congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002*. The inflation index rose 104.5 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 23–25.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Federal Support for Education*, various years (NCES) and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, William Hussar, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Outside reviewers were Jim Fox, from the Office of Educational Research and Improvement; Navneeta Chandra, John Kane, Jim Houser, and Judith Anderson from the Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service; Office for Civil Rights; Office of Vocational and Adult Education; all in the U.S. Department of Education, and Mary McLaughlin and Megan Warnick from the Education Statistics Services Institute.

[4] A more detailed description is in the *Definitions* section, page 27.

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 2001

Federal support for education is estimated to be $128.1 billion in fiscal year 2001, an increase of 226 percent since FY 1980. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 59 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures (see table 1 and table A in appendix).

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 1965 and FY 1975, amounting to an increase of 207 percent for elementary and secondary education; 259 percent for postsecondary education; 141 percent for other education, including libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 6 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from $127.7 million in FY 1965 to $4.2 billion in FY 1975 (constant 2001 dollars).

Between FY 1975 and FY 1980, funding for most programs remained relatively stable. However, funding for other education, dropped almost 35 percent, research at educational institutions, grew 15 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, grew rapidly (134 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loan programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $4.2 billion in FY 1975 to $9.9 billion in FY 1980 (constant 2001 dollars).

Between FY 1980 and FY 1985, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped a little over 9.5 percent, after adjusting for inflation (see table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a drop in on-budget program funds for education (16 percent) and an increase of 34 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.

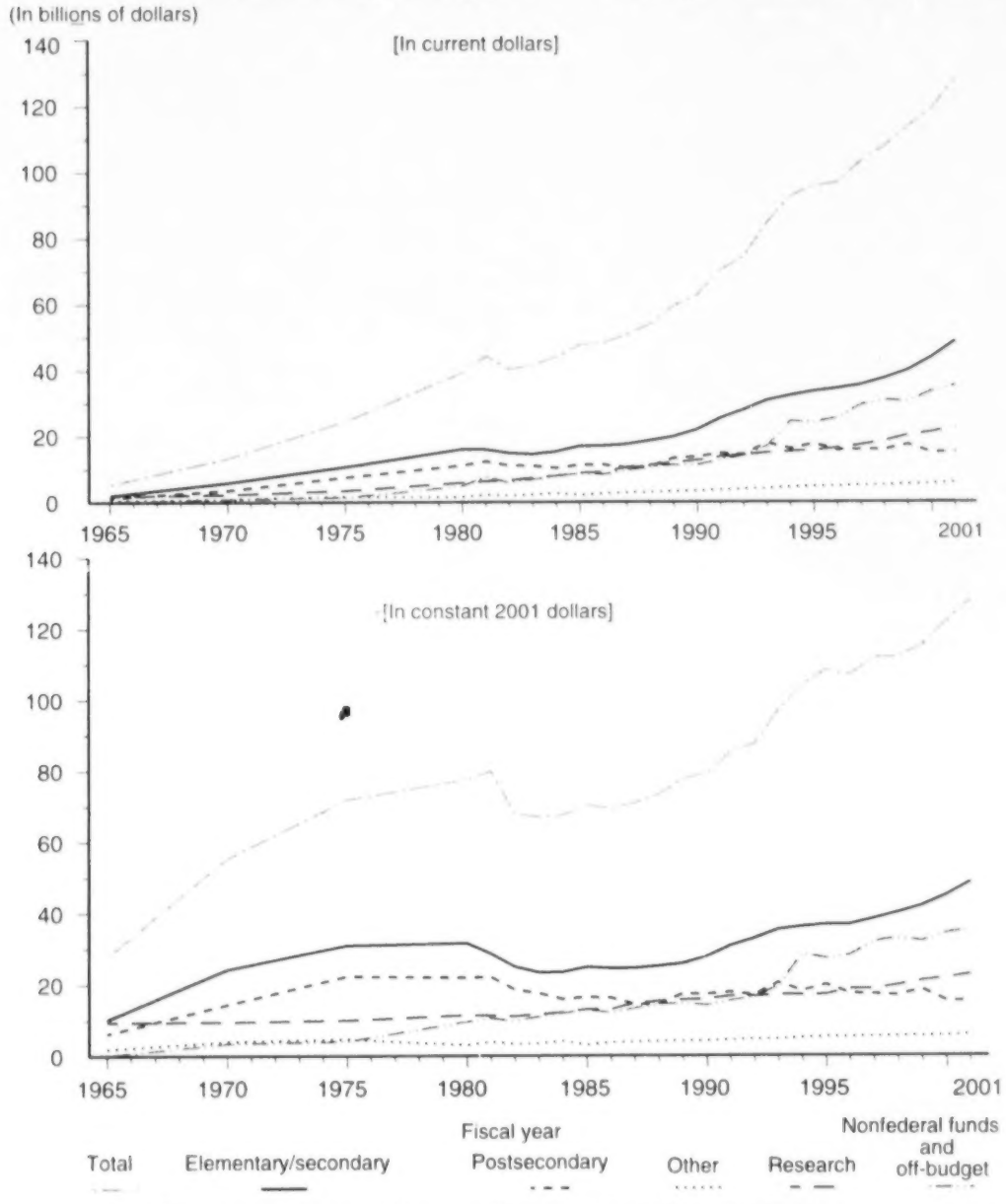
During this same time period, elementary and secondary education funds dropped 21 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Among the elementary and secondary programs that showed a decrease in spending were the school improvement programs in the U.S. Department of Education (see table D in appendix). Postsecondary education funds also declined between FY 1980 and FY 1985 (25 percent). The main reason for this decline after FY 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Other education and research at educational institutions, however, showed an increase between FY 1980 and FY 1985 (1 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

After declining between FY 1980 and FY 1985, the total on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise slightly in FY 1987 (1 percent) in constant dollars. Other education and research at educational institutions also rose between FY 1985 and FY 1987. Elementary and secondary education showed small fluctuations between FY 1985 and FY 1988. Postsecondary education funds fluctuated, mainly declining. One reason for this decline is the Federal Family Education Loan program. Reductions in interest rates, decreasing default rates on student loans, and lower special allowance payment to lenders resulted in lower costs (see tables A and D in appendix).

Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, on-budget funds increased 37 percent. Elementary and secondary education increased 69 percent, postsecondary education declined 14 percent, other education increased 35 percent, and research at educational institutions increased 38 percent.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 1980 and FY 2001 (256 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tended to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affected the number and volume of student loans. Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, these same funds showed an increase of 141 percent.

Figure 1.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001; and unpublished data.

Table 1.—Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001*	Percent change, FY 1985 to FY 2001*	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001*
	1980	1985	1990	2001*			
Total	**$80.5**	**$72.8**	**$82.3**	**$128.1**	**59.2**	**76.0**	**55.8**
Federal programs, on-budget	70.5	59.5	67.6	92.8	31.5	55.9	37.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.9	13.3	14.7	35.4	256.2	165.9	141.5

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be $92.8 billion for FY 2001. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 169 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is [illegible] percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001 (see table [illegible] table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 14 years, rising by 55 percent in constant dollars between 1987 and 2001, following a decline between 1980 and 1987. More than half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 2001.

Elementary and secondary education programs, at $48.7 billion or 53 percent in FY 2001, accounted for the largest share of federal program support. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 49 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001 in constant dollars. The Head Start program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the special education programs for the handicapped in the U.S. Department of Education showed the largest increases (see table 4 and table D in appendix).

Postsecondary education programs received $15.3 billion of federal program support, or 17 percent of federal education funds in FY 2001 (see table 4 and table D in appendix). In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 2001 (33 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs', was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 1980, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 2001 no funds were spent. The second program, the Social Security Postsecondary Benefits Program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 1980, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal interest subsidies on student loans while borrowers are in school and during the grace period have fluctuated.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $22.8 billion, or 25 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 2001. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 92 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Education showed the largest increases in research.

The remaining 6 percent of federal program support in FY 2001, or $6.0 billion, is for other education programs,

which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. Funding for these other education programs increased 89 percent from FY 1980 to FY 2001, after adjusting for inflation. Funding for these other education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but has generally risen since FY 1986 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix). In other education, the largest program, the rehabilitative services and disability research programs in the U.S. Department of Education increased 227 percent.

Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, federal education program funds increased 37 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Elementary and secondary programs funds increased 69 percent, postsecondary education funds declined 14 percent, other education program funds increased 35 percent, and research at educational institutions increased 38 percent (see table 2 and table A in appendix).

Table 2.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1985	1987	1990	2001 [1]	FY 1980 to FY 2001 [1]	FY 1985 to FY 2001 [1]	FY 1987 to FY 2001 [1]	FY 1990 to FY 2001 [1]
Total	**$70.5**	**$59.5**	**$59.7**	**$67.6**	**$92.8**	**31.5**	**55.9**	**55.5**	**37.2**
Elementary and secondary	32.8	25.8	25.4	28.8	48.7	48.6	89.0	91.8	69.2
Postsecondary education	22.7	17.0	14.9	17.9	15.3	-32.7	-10.2	2.6	-14.4
Other [2]	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.4	6.0	88.7	86.0	46.3	34.9
Research at educational institutions	11.9	13.5	15.3	16.5	22.8	92.0	68.9	49.2	38.0

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

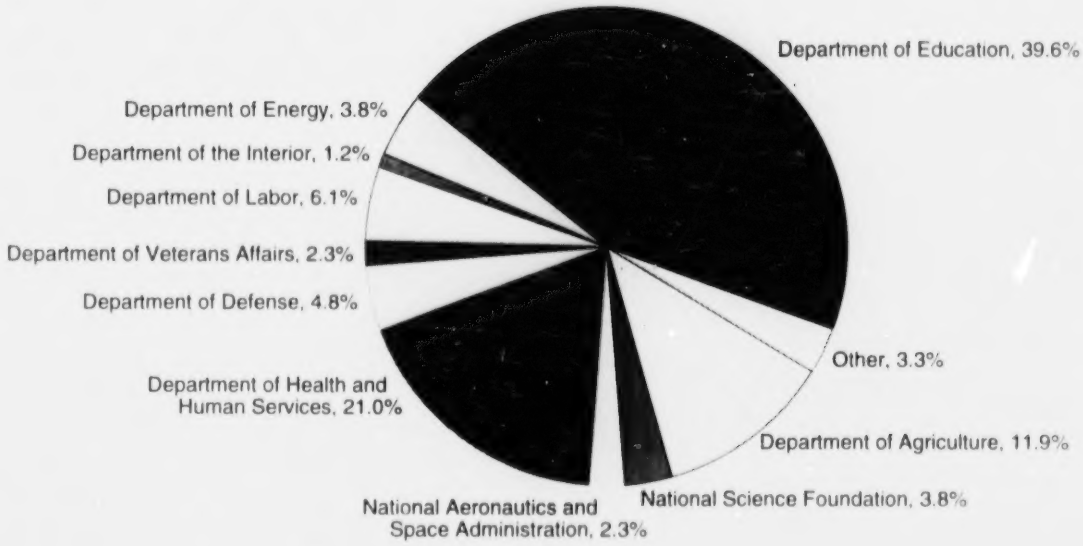
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research (see table D in appendix). ED's estimated FY 2001 program funds were $36.8 billion—40 percent of the total federal on-budget funds for education (see table 3 and tables B, C, and D in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$11.0 billion, or 48 percent of the total spent on research (see table 4 and table D in the appendix).

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 32 per cent in constant dollars between FY 1980 and FY 2001, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $4.8 billion to $2.1 billion (56 percent) between FY 1980 and FY 2001, after adjusting for inflation. The reason for the decline was the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 323 percent in constant dollars between FY 1990 and FY 2001. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from $0.5 billion to $2.1 billion, an increase of 302 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001 (see table 3 and table C in the appendix). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table D in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, nine had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 1980 and FY 2001. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs showed a decrease (56 percent). However, between FY 1990 and FY 2001 the Department of Veterans Affairs showed an increase (112 percent), and during that same time period the Department of Defense registered a decrease (5 percent) after adjusting for inflation (see table 3).

Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 2001


Department of Education, 39.6%
Department of Energy, 3.8%
Department of the Interior, 1.2%
Department of Labor, 6.1%
Department of Veterans Affairs, 2.3%
Department of Defense, 4.8%
Department of Health and Human Services, 21.0%
Other, 3.3%
Department of Agriculture, 11.9%
National Science Foundation, 3.8%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 2.3%

Total=$92.8 billion

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002;* and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001.*

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Agency	FY 1980		FY 1985		FY 1990		FY 2001*		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001*	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$70.5**	**100.0**	**$59.5**	**100.0**	**$67.6**	**100.0**	**$92.8**	**100.0**	**31.5**	**37.2**
Dept. of Education (ED)	26.9	38.1	25.5	42.8	30.4	44.9	36.8	39.6	36.8	21.0
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	11.5	16.3	8.1	13.6	10.4	15.4	19.5	21.0	69.6	86.8
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	9.3	13.2	7.3	12.3	8.2	12.1	11.0	11.9	18.2	34.5
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.8	5.4	3.0	5.0	3.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	47.9	71.3
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.2	4.5	4.8	8.0	4.7	7.0	4.5	4.8	40.3	–5.2
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.3	4.7	3.4	5.8	3.4	5.0	3.5	3.8	7.7	5.4
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	111.4	68.0
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.8	6.8	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	–56.2	112.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	301.5	46.5
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	21.6	32.6
All other federal agencies	4.7	6.7	2.2	3.7	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	–34.3	61.3

*Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Forty-seven percent of the $48.7 billion spent by the federal government in FY 2001 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table D in appendix). ED is the largest federal provider of elementary and secondary funds. Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Title 1, Education for the Disadvantaged, the second largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program (17 percent); Special Education; School Improvement programs, which include, for example, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs, the Eisenhower Professional Development program, Class Size Reduction program, Charter School grants, and the Innovative Education program; Education Reform-Goals 2000, which include the School-to-Work Opportunities program, administered jointly with the Department of Labor, Vocational and Adult Education, and Impact Aid (see table 4).

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (21 percent), funds the child nutrition programs, the largest of the federally funded elementary and secondary education programs (20 percent). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (14 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides funds to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. The Department of Labor (12 percent) provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. It also has the School-to-Work Opportunities program administered jointly with the Department of Education. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) (3 percent) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior (2 percent) provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs (1 percent) funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $10.0 billion, or 65 percent of the $15.3 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 2001 (see table D in appendix). The largest federal program in postsecondary education is ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) program (65 percent). The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, is also a large program in ED. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. Another significant program is the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL provides loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions, using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders, and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are considered off-budget, because they come out of a revolving trust fund where monies will be replenished when loans are paid, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered an on-budget outlay (see page 11, *Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation*). Both the FFEL and the FDSL show negative amounts in FY 2001, because the value of future repayments of interest and collections on default costs and in-school interest subsidies exceeded default costs and in-school interest costs. Under Credit Reform, the subsidy amounts needed for active loan cohorts are re-estimated annually in both FFEL and FDSL to account for changes in actual data compared to projections. In 2000, the FDSL re-estimate primarily reflects higher interest rate projections leading to larger repayment estimates, while the FFEL re-estimate reflects higher interest rate costs. The 2001 re-estimate reflects actual trends in default recoveries that exceed earlier estimates, which means the future repayments of interest and collections on defaults will exceed default costs and in-school interest subsidies. Another large program in the U.S. Department of Education is the Higher Education program, which includes scholarships and fellowships, and aid to institutions.

The second largest provider of postsecondary education funds, the Department of Veterans Affairs' (11 percent), funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Health and Human Services, the third largest provider (8 percent), supports college education through its National Institutes of Health training grants and Health Training programs. The Department of Defense, the fourth largest provider of funds for postsecondary education (8 percent), provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs include funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, and some miscellaneous research. In FY 2001, over half (57 percent) of these funds came from the Department of Education followed by the Corporation for National and Community Service (8 percent), which was established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993. This Act provides education grants of up to $4,725 per year, for two years, to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 1994 (see table D in appendix). The Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development, the Library of Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the National Archives and Records Administration also made substantial outlays for other education-related programs. The largest other education program in FY 2001 was the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program (48 percent) funded through the Department of Education (see table 4).

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended $11.0 billion, or 48 percent of the $22.8 billion of federal support going to research in FY 2001. This exceeded the research funding of any other federal department (see table D in appendix).

The Department of Energy ($3.5 billion) and the National Science Foundation ($3.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($2.1 billion) and the Department of Defense ($1.8 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion

in FY 2001. The Department of Education provided $365 million in FY 2001, and accounted for 2 percent of the total spent on research (see table 4).

Table 4.—Largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001[1]	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001[1]
	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 2001[1]		
	Elementary and secondary					
Total	**$32.8**	**$25.8**	**$28.8**	**$48.7**	**48.6**	**69.2**
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.9	5.6	6.5	9.5	38.2	46.4
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.6	6.4	5.9	8.5	29.2	43.9
Head Start (HHS)	1.5	1.6	1.9	6.2	312.5	227.0
Special education (ED)	1.7	1.6	2.1	5.8	246.0	174.7
Training programs (DOL)	2.8	2.0	2.3	4.2	49.4	82.3
School improvement programs (ED)	1.6	0.8	1.6	3.3	103.8	111.1
Education Reform-Goals 2000 (ED)	—	—	—	2.0	—	—
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	-2.1	1.0
Job Corps (DOL)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	47.0	45.8
Impact aid (ED)	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	-19.2	6.7
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	29.3	-20.9
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	-42.4	9.2
	Postsecondary education					
Total (on-budget)	**$22.7**	**$17.0**	**$17.9**	**$15.3**	**-32.7**	**-14.4**
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.5	6.3	7.8	10.0	32.9	29.1
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)[2]	2.9	5.4	5.7	-1.8	-162.1	-131.2
Other postsecondary programs	12.3	5.3	4.4	7.1	-42.5	61.1
	Other					
Total	**$3.2**	**$3.2**	**$4.4**	**$6.0**	**88.7**	**34.9**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.9	227.5	22.6
Other education programs	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.1	33.7	46.1
	Research					
Total	**$11.9**	**$13.5**	**$16.5**	**$22.8**	**92.0**	**38.0**
Research (HHS)	4.3	4.9	6.4	11.0	158.6	71.9
Research (DOE)	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	17.6	7.1
Research (NSF)	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.0	98.4	61.5
Research (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.1	301.7	46.5
Research (DOD)	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	35.7	-27.0
Research (ED)	0.2	(3)	0.1	0.4	126.9	211.8
Other research programs	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	-11.5	2.5

—Not available.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.
[3] Less than 50 million dollars.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table D in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding generated by federal legislation occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students in this report.

Federal Family Education Loans

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 4,100 participating private lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 active state and private nonprofit guaranty agencies that serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loans

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program was established by the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993. The FDSL program is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, expanded to 30 percent in 1995–96 and in FY 2000 has grown to about 33 percent of student loan volumes. In 1998–99, approximately 1,260 schools were actively participating in the Direct Loan program. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing may make the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

Income Contingent Loans

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and the remaining funds were transferred to the three campus-based programs, the Perkins Loan, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Per-

kins Loan and ICL programs are the on-budget funds, and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

State Student Incentive Grants

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provided incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds were matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, 28 states had undergraduate grant programs. Later all states participated and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level. In 1997, states overmatched their Federal SSIG allocations by about 20 to 1. The State Student Incentive Grant program is now the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership program.

Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP)

The newly authorized LEAP program provides dollar-for-dollar matching funds to support State need-based postsecondary student grant assistance. LEAP was enacted October 7, 1998 under Public Law 105–244. This program was previously authorized as the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program. Federal LEAP funds are awarded to states so that states establish and maintain need-based grant programs. There are also work-study programs under this program. Appropriations in excess of $30 million are reserved for a separate program, Special LEAP (SLEAP), which requires two-to-one state-matching (rather than the dollar-for-dollar requirement of the regular program) and supports a variety of allowable activities such as scholarships and early intervention programs.

Campus-Based Programs

Perkins Loans

The Perkins Loan program, one of the three campus-based program, (formerly the National Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has approximately 2,000 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds. The Perkins Loan program provides long-term, low interest loans to undergraduate and graduate students with demonstrated financial need at 2,000 institutions. These revolving funds, with total assets of about $7.2 billion, represent nearly 40 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), institutional matching funds (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds), repayments on previous loans, and reimbursements for cancellations. Under current law, institutions provide one dollar for every three federal dollars. There are also Perkins Loan cancellation payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nursing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. Cancellations have increased significantly, in recent years due to the expansion of eligibility by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and 1998. These cancellation payments are on-budget funds. Perkins Loan borrowers pay no interest during in-school, grace, and deferment periods, and are currently charged 5 percent interest during the principal repayment period. With the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, undergraduate students can now borrow up to $4,000 per year and graduate and professional students can borrow up to $6,000 each year. The maximum amount a student can borrow for combined undergraduate and graduate or professional study is $40,000.

Work-Study Program

Under the Work-Study program, also known as the College Work-Study or Federal Work-Study, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part time. Prior to 1993, the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. Since 1993, the institutional-matching share has been 25 percent. Institutions are required to use at least 7 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs. The Department of Education has waived the 25 percent institutional matching requirement for students who tutor kindergarten and elementary school students in reading, effective with the 1997–98 academic year. As part of the America Counts Challenge, which is aimed at helping all students master mathematics, including the foundations of algebra and geometry, by the end of the 8th grade, the Department has extended this matching requirement waiver to mathematics tutors starting with the 1999–2000 award year. Since July 1999, almost 400 institutions have signed on.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is ''campus-based'' like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of

federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant and an institutional match of 25 percent is required. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Summary

Some $35.4 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds are generated by federal legislation, do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget, provided assistance to postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 2001. These funds constituted 28 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds (associated with postsecondary education), combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $73.5 billion in FY 2001, or about 57 percent of the total federal support for education (see table 5 and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $23.9 billion were made in FY 2001. The FDSL loans accounted for $10.9 billion in FY 2001 and the Perkins Loan program accounted for an additional $33.3 million in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 2001, it is estimated that the LEAP and the Special Leap program (formerly the SSIG program) aided students with $80 million in state-appropriated expenditures. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $218.7 million, and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $280.2 million. While the Department of Education has slashed student loan default rates to 6.8 percent over the past several years, the loan volume has more than doubled between FY 1990 and FY 2001, causing default costs to go up.

Table 5.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001[1]	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001[1]
	FY 1980	FY 1990	FY 2001[1]		
Total	**$9,931.0**	**$14,650.5**	**$35,375.2**	**256.2**	**141.5**
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student Loans	—	—	10,860.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education Loans	9,403.4	14,177.5	23,903.0	154.2	68.6
Perkins Loans	65.0	19.7	33.3	-48.8	69.4
Income Contingent Loans[2]	—	0.7	—	—	—
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships[3]	157.1	77.5	80.0	-49.1	3.2
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	63.9	218.7	—	242.2
Work-study aid	305.5	311.3	280.2	-8.3	-10.0

—Not available.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Closed in 1992.
[3] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grants.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. A proportion of these tax expenditures may be education expenditures. For example, some deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes on interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Because tax expenditures represent tax revenues that might have been paid in the absence of certain credits or

deductions, they cannot be directly measured, only estimated.

Altogether, federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $41.5 billion in FY 2001, reflecting an increase, after adjusting for inflation, of 52 percent since 1980 (see table 6). Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 1988 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

Federal tax expenditures for elementary and secondary education accounts for two-thirds of all education tax expenditures up to FY 1998, but this proportion is expected to drop slightly over one-half by FY 2001, as a result of 1997 tax law changes. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 has some new sources of tax expenditures. Some of these new expenditures (which are all postsecondary expenditures) are the Hope Tax Credit, deductibility of interest on student loans, education savings accounts and increased flexibility of IRA savings for education purposes, and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as "tax expenditures" is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 2001

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1988	FY 1990	FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$19.1	$17.0	$19.0	$41.5	211.3	117.8
In constant dollars	26.0	27.2	29.1	23.9	24.9	41.5	52.2	66.3

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," by Richard Phelps, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics. (See table A in appendix.)

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), postsecondary students, postsecondary institutions (PSIs), and the federal government (Fed), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, table 7, and tables E, F, and G in appendix). Also tabulated are multiple recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and other recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through postsecondary institutions to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same postsecondary institutions (PSIs).

Table 7.—Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2001		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent		
Total	**$80.5**	**100.0**	**$82.3**	**100.0**	**$128.1**	**100.0**	**59.2**	**55.8**
Local education agencies	22.4	27.8	18.2	22.1	28.2	22.0	26.0	54.9
State education agencies	2.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	7.3	5.7	158.2	71.0
Postsecondary students *	18.7	23.2	13.8	16.8	25.1	19.6	34.3	81.7
Postsecondary institutions	23.0	28.6	26.7	32.5	41.9	32.7	82.1	56.6
Federal government	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.0	35.3	20.4
Multiple types	5.1	6.4	7.2	8.8	14.8	11.5	187.5	104.1
Other	5.6	7.0	8.8	10.7	7.1	5.5	25.7	−19.5

* This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

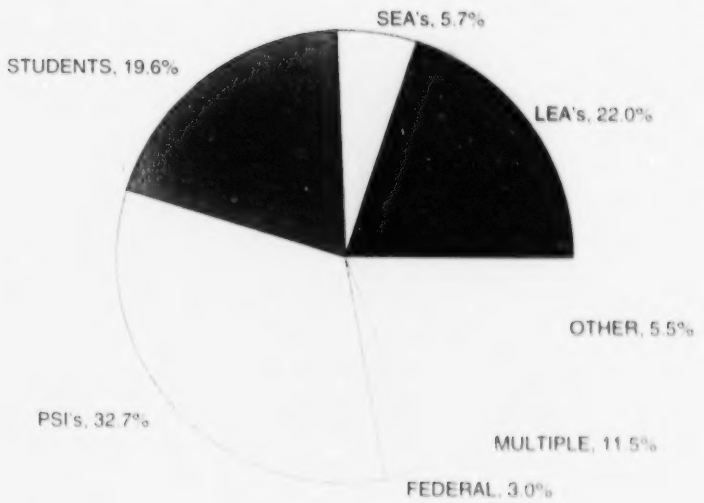
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal support for education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $128.1 billion in FY 2001. The PSIs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, postsecondary students, multiple recipients, SEAs, other, and the federal government (see table 7). Federal education funds increased 59 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 1980 to FY 2001 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and postsecondary institutions. The growth in funds to multiple recipients and SEAs was in large measure due to increases in funding for rehabilitative services and disability research (ED) and the Head Start program (HHS), with some of these funds going directly into the classrooms. In postsecondary institutions, the large increase is mainly due to research in institutions and student financial assistance. Funds for the other category rose by 26 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan program (see tables 8 and 9, and tables E, F, and G in appendix).

In FY 2001, LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 22 percent of all federal education support, with some of these funds going directly to the classrooms (see tables 8 and 9 and figure 3). Postsecondary students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the other education level. PSIs received virtually all of the research funds. PSIs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (33 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation went to postsecondary students and postsecondary institutions.

Figure 3.--Percentage of federal support for education, by type of recipient: Fiscal year: 2001



Total = $128.1 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002*; National Science Foundation, *Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001*; and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 2001, the U.S. Department of Education was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients (see table G in appendix). The largest provider for postsecondary students and postsecondary institutions was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education. Next was the U.S. Department of Education on-budget support for postsecondary students, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for postsecondary institutions. For the federal category, it was the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, it was the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor; and for the other category of recipients, the largest provider was the off-budget support and nonfederal funds, and next the Department of Education.

Table 8.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	PSIs	Fed	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(1)	0.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
2001 total	**128.1**	**28.2**	**7.3**	**25.1**	**41.9**	**3.8**	**14.8**	**7.1**
Elementary and secondary	48.7	28.2	3.8	1.6	0.3	2.1	12.7	0.1
Postsecondary[2]	15.3	—	0.1	8.6	6.7	0.3	0.9	−1.3
Other	6.0	(1)	2.3	—	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Research	22.8	—	—	—	22.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	35.4	—	1.1	14.9	12.1	—	—	7.3

—Not available.
[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 7 for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Table 9.—Estimated federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	PSIs	Fed	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$80.5**	**$22.4**	**$2.8**	**$18.7**	**$23.0**	**$2.8**	**$5.1**	**$5.6**
Elementary and secondary	32.8	22.4	1.7	3.2	(1)	1.5	3.9	0.1
Postsecondary	22.7	—	0.2	11.0	7.8	0.4	0.6	2.7
Other	3.2	(1)	0.7	(1)	(1)	1.0	0.6	0.8
Research	11.9	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.9	—	0.2	4.4	3.3	—	—	2.1
1990 total	**82.3**	**18.2**	**4.3**	**13.8**	**26.7**	**3.2**	**7.2**	**8.8**
Elementary and secondary	28.8	18.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	1.9	6.0	0.1
Postsecondary	17.9	—	0.4	6.5	5.2	0.2	0.8	4.8
Other	4.4	(1)	2.0	(1)	—	1.1	0.5	0.8
Research	16.5	—	—	—	16.5	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	14.7	—	0.3	6.4	4.9	—	—	3.1
2001 total	**128.1**	**28.2**	**7.3**	**25.1**	**41.9**	**3.8**	**14.8**	**7.1**
Elementary and secondary	48.7	28.2	3.8	1.6	0.3	2.1	12.7	0.1
Postsecondary [2]	15.3	—	0.1	8.6	6.7	0.3	0.9	–1.3
Other	6.0	(1)	2.3	—	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Research	22.8	—	—	—	22.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	35.4	—	1.1	14.9	12.1	—	—	7.3

—Not available.
[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. See table 7 for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables E, F, and G in appendix.)

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and postsecondary institutions from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private sources) rose from $338.7 billion in FY 1980 to an estimated $678.2 billion in FY 2001[5] an increase of 100 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 11). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $48.2 billion to $77.4 billion,[6] or 61 percent after adjusting for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, local education agenies (LEAs), and state education agencies (SEAs) increased 41 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 1980 and FY 2001, and total federal support to postsecondary institutions (PSIs) increased 82 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Due to the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 1980 to 11 percent in FY 2001. Between FY 1990 and FY 2001, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 49 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 63 percent in FY 2001. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture (34 percent) (see table G in appendix).

Estimated institutional expenditures for postsecondary institutions increased 113 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2001, after adjusting for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for PSIs increased 51 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for PSIs increased 268 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of postsecondary institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 1980 to 15 percent in FY 2001 (see table 11).

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation accounted for 29 percent of support to PSIs. On-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services accounted for 28 percent and the Department of Education accounted for 15 percent of federal on-budget program support to PSIs for the FY 2001 total (see table G in appendix). Other significant sources of federal support to PSIs were the Department of Energy (8 percent), the National Science Foundation (8 percent), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (5 percent) and the Department of Defense (5 percent). Of all types of recipients, postsecondary institutions received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 10 and 11 undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and postsecondary institutions (see tables E, F, and G in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the federal category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[5] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001*, forthcoming.

[6] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 23–25.

Table 10.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2001		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2001 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$381.5	100.0	$678.2	100.0	309.5	77.8
Federal support [1]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	77.4	11.4	228.3	105.9
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	64.2	9.5	193.6	90.9
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	28.7	4.2	230.0	102.7
Federally generated [2]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	13.2	1.9	672.9	232.7
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$231.0	100.0	$406.5	100.0	294.0	76.0
Federal support [3]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	35.5	8.7	188.0	106.9
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	34.4	8.5	181.6	103.3
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	22.6	5.5	251.5	115.0
Federally generated [2]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	1,041.8	394.6
Postsecondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$150.6	100.0	$271.7	100.0	335.0	80.5
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	41.9	15.4	272.5	105.0
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	29.7	10.9	208.9	78.4
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	6.1	2.2	169.2	67.2
Federally generated [2]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	12.1	4.5	651.9	223.6

[1] Includes all LEA, SEA, and PSIs funds in table 8.
[2] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[3] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients in both public and private elementary and secondary schools and public and private postsecondary institutions. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 23–25.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished data. (See tables E, F, and G in current dollars in appendix.)

Table 11.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 2001

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2001 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2001		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2001 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	$338.7	100.0	$499.6	100.0	$678.2	100.0	100.2	35.7
Federal support [1]	48.2	14.2	49.2	9.9	77.4	11.4	60.5	57.2
On-budget	44.7	13.2	44.0	8.8	64.2	9.5	43.6	45.8
Dept. of Education	17.8	5.2	18.5	3.7	28.7	4.2	61.4	54.8
Federally generated [2]	3.5	1.0	5.2	1.0	13.2	1.9	277.9	154.1
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$211.0	100.0	$302.5	100.0	$406.5	100.0	92.7	34.4
Federal support [3]	25.2	11.9	22.5	7.4	35.5	8.7	40.8	58.0
On-budget	25.0	11.9	22.2	7.3	34.4	8.5	37.7	55.2
Dept. of Education	13.1	6.2	13.7	4.5	22.6	5.5	71.9	64.2
Federally generated [2]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	458.3	277.7
Postsecondary institutions								
Total expenditures	$127.7	100.0	$197.2	100.0	$271.7	100.0	112.7	37.8
Federal support	23.0	18.0	26.7	13.6	41.9	15.4	82.1	56.6
On-budget	19.7	15.4	21.8	11.1	29.7	10.9	51.0	36.2
Dept. of Education	4.6	3.6	4.8	2.4	6.1	2.2	31.6	27.7
Federally generated [2]	3.3	2.6	4.9	2.5	12.1	4.5	267.6	147.1

[1] Includes all LEA, SEA, and PSIs funds in table 9.
[2] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[3] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 9.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients in both public and private elementary and secondary schools and public and private postsecondary institutions. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 23–25.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 2001; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished data. (See tables E, F, and G in current dollars in appendix.)

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government, Appendix*, FY 1967 to FY 2002 editions, and from the Department of Education, Budget Service. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001. All FY 2001 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2002*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs of DME expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized IME expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 1980 and FY 2001.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, National Institutes of Health training grants and health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tries to report most federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by OMB in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, OMB

prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government.* The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from the scope of programs reported from the OMB series. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Also the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research in the U.S. Department of Education was also excluded from the OMB report. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. NCES commissioned a study to calculate the proportions of these tax expenditures that are strictly related to education. These reports prepared under contract are "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990", by Stephen M. Barro, and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1985 to FY 2001", by Richard Phelps, for NCES, U.S. Department of Education. The education proportion of the deductibility of state and local taxes is calculated using estimates of revenues and expenditures by function (e.g., education, transportation, public safety) for states and five types of local governments (counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts). Revenues from "charges" (e.g., fees, sales) and transfers among levels of government are included in the calculations.

All the tax expenditure estimates included in this report borrow from the annual *Budget of the United States Government,* published by the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Their tax expenditure estimates are explained and listed in a 30-page chapter of the "Analytical Perspective" volume of the *Budget.*

The Office of Tax Analysis in the U.S. Treasury Department performs the actual calculations listed in the *Budget* for three federal taxes: the individual income tax, the corporation income tax, and the unified transfer tax. Tax expenditures are estimated by two different methods in the *Budget*—as "revenue losses" and "outlay equivalents." Revenue losses are the estimated magnitude of tax revenues the government would gain in the absence of tax credits and deductions, under static assumptions of taxpayer behavior. "Outlay equivalents" represent the magnitude of expenditure that would be required to provide the taxpayer the same after-tax income as is received given the credits and deductions. The difference may seem subtle and, in the case of some tax expenditures, the estimates are identical made either way. More often, however, outlay equivalent estimates are larger, sometimes much larger. For more information on the distinction between these two forms of estimates, the reader is referred to the "Tax Expenditures" chapter in the *Budget.* Tax expenditure estimates used here represent only revenue losses and not outlay equivalents.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education) and OMB's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.* The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by postsecondary institutions, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a multiple recipients category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1990 where the CCD survey reports $12.7 billion in federal revenue for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $17.2 billion (in current dollars). Part of this is that CCD only reports public elementary and secondary schools, where some federal money goes to private elementary and secondary schools also. An example of money that goes to private schools is Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged program. CCD also does not include the Head Start program or any federal money that goes to state education agencies. The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported $17.3 billion for FY 1990, whereas this report has $20.4 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count

federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are also not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded, for example, federal funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, state government-operated institutions such as those for individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and FDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Historical Tables, Fiscal Year 2002*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2054
1970	0.2569
1975	0.3655
1980	0.5409
1981	0.5965
1982	0.6386
1983	0.6682
1984	0.7013
1985	0.7254
1986	0.7433
1987	0.7637
1988	0.7879
1989	0.8171
1990	0.8447
1991	0.8820
1992	0.9119
1993	0.9349
1994	0.9543
1995	0.9770
1996	1.0000
1997	1.0207
1998	1.0337
1999	1.0512
2000	1.0779
2001	1.1062

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal support—on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Federal tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Forward funding—funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending in following years.

Loan volume—the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Other education—includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts "in kind" are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	On-budget support[1]					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education[12]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nondefederal funds						
								Federal Direct Student Loans[2]	Federal Family Education Loans[3]	Perkins Loans[4]	Income Contingent Loans[5]	Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships Programs[6]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants[7]	Work-Study aid[8]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Current dollars														
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	—	—	$16.1	—	—	—	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	—	$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	—	1,233.0	35.7	—	$20.0	—	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.5	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,856.0	—	4,598.0	31.8	—	76.8	—	149.4	13,320.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	—	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1	19,105.0
1986	48,357.3	39,962.9	17,049.9	11,283.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	—	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5	20,425.0
1987	50,724.6	41,194.7	17,535.7	10,300.0	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	—	9,272.0	20.9	$0.6	76.0	—	160.4	20,830.0
1988	54,078.7	43,454.4	18,564.9	10,657.5	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.3	—	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	72.8	—	150.4	17,025.0
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	13,269.9	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	—	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	17,755.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	—	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	19,040.0
1991	70,375.6	57,599.5	25,418.0	14,707.4	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	—	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	18,995.0
1992	74,481.1	60,483.1	27,926.9	14,387.4	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	—	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	19,950.0
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	—	16,524.0	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	21,010.0
1994	92,781.5	68,254.2	32,304.4	16,177.1	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	$813.0	23,214.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5	22,630.0
1995	95,810.8	71,639.5	33,623.8	17,618.1	4,719.7	15,677.9	24,171.2	5,161.0	18,519.0	52.7	—	63.4	184.6	190.5	24,600.0
1996	96,833.0	71,327.4	34,391.5	15,775.5	4,828.0	16,332.3	25,505.6	8,357.0	16,711.0	31.1	—	31.4	184.6	190.5	26,340.0
1997	103,259.8	73,731.8	35,478.9	15,959.4	5,021.2	17,272.4	29,528.0	9,838.0	19,163.0	52.7	—	50.0	184.6	239.7	28,125.0
1998	107,810.5	76,909.2	37,486.2	15,799.6	5,148.5	18,475.0	30,901.3	10,400.1	20,002.5	45.0	—	25.0	194.3	234.4	29,540.0
1999	113,417.2	82,863.6	39,937.9	17,651.2	5,318.0	19,956.5	30,553.6	9,953.0	20,107.0	33.3	—	25.0	195.9	239.4	37,360.0
2000	119,100.0	85,502.6	43,809.0	15,010.4	5,485.1	21,198.0	33,597.4	10,347.0	22,711.0	33.3	—	50.0	199.7	256.4	39,475.0
2001[10]	128,149.7	92,774.5	48,707.0	15,310.1	5,976.4	22,781.1	35,375.2	10,860.0	23,903.0	33.3	—	80.0	218.7	280.2	41,460.0
	Constant fiscal year 2001 dollars[11]														
1965	$28,838.4	$28,710.7	$10,461.9	$6,449.3	$2,017.7	$9,781.7	$127.7	—	—	$86.8	—	—	—	$40.9	—
1970	57,523.6	53,938.5	25,105.6	14,845.6	4,154.0	9,833.3	3,585.0	—	$3,315.6	90.3	—	—	—	179.1	—
1975	74,729.7	70,482.4	32,133.4	23,135.0	4,868.1	10,346.0	4,247.3	—	3,731.7	107.9	—	$60.5	—	347.1	$26,043.4
1980	80,474.0	70,543.0	32,778.4	22,733.2	3,167.3	11,864.1	9,931.0	—	9,403.4	65.0	—	157.1	—	305.5	27,240.9
1985	72,821.6	59,515.6	25,773.7	17,040.4	3,214.0	13,487.6	13,305.9	—	12,911.8	32.6	—	115.9	—	245.7	29,134.2
1986	71,966.7	59,473.9	25,374.2	16,792.6	3,899.2	13,408.0	12,492.8	—	12,117.2	30.1	—	108.2	—	237.4	30,397.1
1987	73,473.2	59,669.5	25,400.0	14,919.3	4,085.3	15,264.9	13,803.7	—	13,430.3	30.3	$0.8	110.1	—	232.3	30,171.7
1988	75,925.8	61,009.4	26,064.8	14,963.0	4,186.1	15,795.5	14,916.4	—	14,573.4	29.0	0.7	102.2	—	211.2	23,902.8
1989	80,602.5	65,347.9	26,818.4	17,964.9	4,305.6	16,259.0	15,254.5	—	14,808.0	27.6	0.7	97.3	$29.8	291.1	24,036.9
1990	82,256.6	67,606.1	28,790.2	17,876.9	4,430.3	16,508.6	14,650.5	—	14,177.5	19.7	0.7	77.5	63.9	311.3	24,934.4
1991	88,264.7	72,241.0	31,879.2	18,446.0	4,638.8	17,277.1	16,023.7	—	15,516.9	21.8	0.6	79.7	110.0	294.7	23,823.4
1992	90,351.0	73,370.3	33,877.3	17,452.9	4,842.5	17,197.6	16,980.6	—	16,459.0	21.0	0.7	87.3	118.0	294.7	24,200.8
1993	100,268.5	80,152.6	36,484.0	21,113.5	4,859.7	17,695.3	20,115.9	—	19,551.7	34.6	—	85.7	218.4	225.5	24,859.6
1994	107,549.9	79,118.5	37,446.4	18,752.0	5,197.4	17,722.7	28,431.4	$942.4	26,909.1	61.1	—	84.0	214.0	220.9	26,232.1
1995	108,480.9	81,113.2	38,070.3	19,948.0	5,343.8	17,751.2	27,367.7	5,843.5	20,968.0	59.6	—	71.8	209.0	215.7	27,853.1
1996	107,116.6	78,902.3	38,043.9	17,450.9	5,340.8	18,066.8	28,214.3	9,244.5	18,485.7	34.4	—	34.7	204.2	210.7	29,137.3
1997	111,909.5	79,908.1	38,450.8	17,296.3	5,441.8	18,719.2	32,001.4	10,662.1	20,768.2	57.1	—	54.2	200.1	259.8	30,480.9
1998	115,372.0	82,303.4	40,115.3	16,907.7	5,509.6	19,770.8	33,068.6	11,129.5	21,405.4	48.2	—	26.8	207.9	250.8	31,611.8
1999	119,351.3	87,199.1	42,027.5	18,574.7	5,596.3	21,000.6	32,152.2	10,473.8	21,159.0	35.0	—	26.3	206.1	251.9	39,314.7
2000	122,227.0	87,747.5	44,959.2	15,404.5	5,629.1	21,754.6	34,479.5	10,618.7	23,307.3	34.2	—	51.3	204.9	263.1	40,511.4
2001[10]	128,149.7	92,774.5	48,707.0	15,310.1	5,976.4	22,781.1	35,375.2	10,860.0	23,903.0	33.3	—	80.0	218.7	280.2	41,460.0

—Not available or applicable.

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program is an off-budget support program.

[3] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[4] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (since 1993: 1/3 of federal capital contributions). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates. Program repealed in FY 1992.

[6] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grant program. Provides dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions. Starting in fiscal year 2000, under $30.0 million was also dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions, and over $30.0 million, the state matching is two-to-one.

[7] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[8] Employer contributions to student earnings is generally 1/3 of federal allocation.

[12] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[10] Estimated.

[11] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

NOTE: To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001

[In thousands of current dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$82,863,596**	**$85,502,629**	**$92,774,545**
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,065	23,198,575	31,403,000	34,344,076	34,106,697	36,754,063
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	9,092,089	10,318,294	11,107,826	11,029,503
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,114	53,835	88,929	105,802	108,400	130,500
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,605,509	3,879,002	4,112,225	4,432,981	4,476,157
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,692,314	3,354,514	3,373,918	3,535,161
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	12,469,563	15,535,462	17,601,780	19,467,381
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	-52,768	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,000	1,000	1,100
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	702,796	773,313	959,402	1,095,128
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	172,350	261,459	277,627	286,842
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,967,914	5,407,300	4,688,600	5,633,600
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	54,671	346,921	388,349	394,268
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	76,186	135,816	115,030	120,254	138,990
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	290,276	41,715	49,496	65,000	83,000	92,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,324,382	1,552,813	1,577,374	2,105,952
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	290,580	326,047	313,000	409,700
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	93	10,623	10,031	7,243	7,300
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	372,000	386,000	498,000
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	127,800	153,500	151,600
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	78,786	117,710	147,643	158,127
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	1,828	215	170,400	14,356	14,894	12,500
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	-1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	13,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,000	166,000	165,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	191	2,000	2,000	7,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	350,000	299,000	305,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,757,900	2,094,349	2,096,538	2,097,920
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	105,172	131,707	121,879	142,713
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	5,536	5,577	9,421	11,136	10,048	10,081
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	125,671	141,048	151,727	92,100	100,014	100,315
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,891	2,086,195	2,729,717	2,785,298	3,495,505
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	8,900	9,100	10,800
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	—	—	—
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	—	10,135	25,764	31,794
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	143,007	201,547	294,800	—	—	—
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	12,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	5,400	6,500	6,545

—Not available or applicable

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 2001 are estimated. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, (in constant 2001 dollars) by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001

[In thousands of constant 2001 dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$28,710,662**	**$53,938,549**	**$70,482,403**	**$70,543,006**	**$59,515,628**	**$67,606,070**	**$81,113,241**	**$87,199,115**	**$87,747,479**	**$92,774,545**
Department of Education	5,388,643	19,916,009	22,246,136	26,868,216	25,468,318	30,380,329	35,555,782	36,140,998	35,002,160	36,754,063
Department of Agriculture	4,141,125	4,137,636	6,716,955	9,330,747	7,292,737	8,199,058	10,294,441	10,858,159	11,399,459	11,029,503
Department of Commerce	50,339	60,240	117,935	277,237	84,046	70,501	100,689	111,338	111,246	130,500
Department of Defense	3,163,560	3,536,860	3,054,471	3,190,987	4,756,649	4,721,693	4,391,967	4,327,381	4,549,368	4,476,157
Department of Energy	2,382,768	2,374,851	2,314,322	3,283,543	3,427,820	3,355,072	3,048,350	3,530,026	3,462,499	3,535,161
Department of Health and Human Services	5,533,892	7,737,174	11,123,212	11,481,104	8,116,336	10,419,012	14,118,558	16,348,295	18,063,910	19,467,381
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,191,594	493,932	−159,704	10,868	668	155	1,826	1,052	1,026	1,100
Department of the Interior	916,024	822,330	908,540	900,967	837,929	825,738	795,735	813,774	984,591	1,095,128
Department of Justice	55,213	67,724	186,259	124,181	101,870	130,663	195,142	275,139	284,916	286,842
Department of Labor	1,238,906	1,827,852	3,341,102	3,809,504	2,971,651	3,288,846	4,492,637	5,690,216	4,811,698	5,633,600
Department of State	345,755	257,246	270,672	51,512	36,324	67,083	61,901	365,072	398,545	394,268
Department of Transportation	—	118,560	158,258	111,892	125,099	99,771	153,777	121,049	123,411	138,990
Department of the Treasury	44,377	78	3,386,213	2,551,199	442,657	54,629	56,041	68,401	85,179	92,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	523,679	4,447,699	13,323,466	4,808,530	1,966,957	991,973	1,499,520	1,634,058	1,618,788	2,105,952
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	—	—	21,431	5,794	2,685	11,095	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	341,064	379,070	238,782	361,514	303,171	327,114	329,007	343,106	321,218	409,700
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	162,929	138,573	38,923	7,236	122	12,028	10,556	7,433	7,300
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	1,353	3,397	3,157	3,079	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	242,979	391,463	396,134	498,000
Environmental Protection Agency	—	83,734	102,524	84,019	92,292	114,563	142,347	134,487	157,530	151,600
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	61,126	142,178	167,934	167,386	163,688	137,427	89,216	123,869	151,519	158,127
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	1,249	878	3,980	2,788	282	192,934	15,107	15,285	12,500
General Services Administration	21,612	63,620	68,194	71,170	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S. Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	−3,875	2,031	3,776	3,397	3,157	3,079	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	5,638	14,719	4,209	2,053	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,430	170,358	165,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	250	2,264	2,105	7,184	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	4,691	3,410	3,011	2,264	2,105	3,079	3,000
Library of Congress	81,382	126,931	192,990	310,593	258,190	248,593	272,870	368,312	306,850	305,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,124,446	1,112,513	598,955	522,548	743,603	1,431,785	1,990,368	2,203,928	2,151,582	2,097,920
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	79,477	101,357	119,080	138,598	125,079	142,713
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	1,359	4,274	1,103	4,297	1,132	1,052	2,053	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	—	1,464	14,388	10,675	8,442	7,304	10,667	11,719	10,311	10,081
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	36,424	193,562	291,604	191,642	184,713	171,792	96,918	102,640	100,315
National Science Foundation	975,955	1,272,961	1,620,088	1,653,251	1,749,295	2,080,776	2,362,077	2,872,539	2,858,425	3,495,505
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	21,467	66,650	46,147	55,432	25,122	9,366	9,339	10,800
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,022,567	4,703,869	50,298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	12,026	10,597	16,673	10,538	12,026	7,568	11,278	—	—	—
United States Arms Control Agency	—	431	—	1,352	602	33	—	10,665	26,440	31,794
United States Information Agency	40,457	36,269	28,465	135,407	218,079	263,941	333,785	—	—	—
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	9,980	13,587	12,628	13,341	15,000
Other agencies	54,152	6,119	18,005	2,025	659	1,159	566	5,683	6,671	6,545

—Not available or applicable

NOTE: Constant dollars adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Data for fiscal year 2001 are estimated. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1999[3]	2000[4]	2001[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	**$5,331,016**	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$82,863,596**	**$85,502,629**	**$92,774,545**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**$1,942,577**	**$5,830,442**	**$10,617,195**	**$16,027,686**	**$16,901,334**	**$21,984,361**	**$33,623,809**	**$39,937,910**	**$43,809,043**	**$48,706,995**
Department of Education[6]	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	9,681,313	14,029,000	17,026,662	20,039,563	22,931,418
Grants for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,494,111	6,808,000	7,554,155	8,529,111	8,470,199
Impact aid program[7]	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	816,366	808,000	1,081,063	877,101	1,140,483
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	1,189,158	1,397,000	1,328,021	2,549,971	3,287,617
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	82,328	69,451	71,000	56,845	65,285	84,473
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	188,919	225,000	311,331	362,662	448,110
Special education	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,616,623	3,177,000	4,444,100	4,948,977	5,814,825
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,306,685	1,482,000	1,364,029	1,462,977	1,722,985
Education Reform - Goals 2000[8]	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,000	887,118	1,243,479	1,962,726
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	5,528,950	8,201,294	9,367,933	10,051,278	10,041,539
Child nutrition programs[9]	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,977,075	7,644,789	8,877,933	9,554,028	9,541,539
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[10]	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,441	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program[9]	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,707	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	182,727	156,505	90,000	97,250	100,000
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities[11]	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	1,097,876	1,295,547	1,378,974	1,485,611	1,489,147
Junior ROTC	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	39,300	155,600	167,636	210,432	218,418
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	864,958	855,772	882,261	904,829	895,935
Section VI schools[7]	—	—	—	—	162,588	193,618	284,175	329,077	370,350	374,794
Department of Energy[12]	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	15,563	12,646	—	—	—
Energy conservation for school buildings[13]	—	—	—	77,240	22,731	15,213	10,746	—	—	—
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	350	1,900	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[14]	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	2,396,793	5,116,559	5,429,850	6,011,036	6,979,608
Head Start[15]	—	—	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,447,758	3,534,000	4,658,000	5,267,000	6,200,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[16]	—	—	—	—	—	459,221	953,000	62,000	15,000	9,000
Social Security student benefits[17]	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	489,814	629,559	709,850	729,036	770,608
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	445,267	493,124	593,306	725,423	812,627
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds										
Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	123,811	18,750	13,840	24,610	4,370
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	102,522	37,490	23,900	53,500	9,500
Indian Education										
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	192,841	411,524	476,086	466,905	488,418
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[18]	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	25,556	24,359	18,080	17,387	16,998
Education construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,400	161,021	292,341
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	538	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	65,997	128,850	204,800	224,800	244,400
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	2,066	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Inmate programs[19]	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	63,931	125,850	201,800	223,800	243,400
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,505,487	3,957,800	5,402,000	4,683,200	5,628,000
Job Corps[20]	—	—	175,000	469,800	604,748	739,376	1,029,000	1,253,000	1,256,000	1,412,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[21]	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,766,111	2,928,800	4,149,000	3,427,200	4,216,000
Department of Transportation[22]	—	45	50	60	60	46	62	150	188	218
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[23]	—	45	50	60	60	46	62	150	188	218
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing[24]										
State[25]	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[23]	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[26]	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	155,351	311,768	417,903	445,052	427,177
Noncollegiate and job training programs[27]	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	12,848	—	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[28]	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	136,780	298,132	411,592	438,635	419,200
Dependents' education[29]	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	5,723	5,961	6,311	6,417	7,977
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992[30]	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,675	—	—	—
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[31]	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	93	2,173	3,254	2,588	2,600

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1999[3]	2000[4]	2001[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Endowment for the Arts[32]	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	4,862	6,002	4,816
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	4,862	6,002	4,816
National Endowment for the Humanities[33]	—	20	149	330	321	404	997	360	812	815
Office of Economic Opportunity[34]	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start[35]	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs[36]	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps[37]	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs[38]	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)[39]	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	66,871	107,857	133,490	144,630
Postsecondary education programs	**$1,197,511**	**$3,447,697**	**$7,644,037**	**$11,115,882**	**$11,174,379**	**$13,650,915**	**$17,618,137**	**$17,651,199**	**$15,010,421**	**$15,310,069**
Department of Education[40]	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	14,234,000	13,715,591	10,727,315	10,026,839
Student financial assistance[41]	—	—	—	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,920,328	7,047,000	9,124,741	9,060,317	10,006,502
Federal Direct Student Loan Program[41,42]	—	—	—	—	—	—	840,000	626,794	−2,862,240	−442,485
Federal Family Education Loan Program[42,43]	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	4,372,446	5,190,000	2,805,488	2,707,473	−1,788,059
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	659,492	871,000	854,632	1,530,779	1,911,710
Facilities—loans and insurance[42]	3,588	114,199	16,292	−19,031	5,307	19,219	−6,000	−8,207	−2,174	−4,538
College housing loans[42,44]	—	—	—	14,082	−164,061	−57,167	−46,000	−34,959	−41,886	−29,757
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	—	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing Program Account[45]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	150	204
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	292,000	301,542	291,060	324,391
National Technical Institute for the Deaf[46]	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	46,000	45,457	43,836	48,871
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	29,676	30,676	32,676
Agriculture Extension Service: Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute[47]	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	29,676	30,676	32,676
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,602	3,800	3,600
Sea Grant Program[48]	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,602	3,800	3,600
Merchant Marine Academy[49]	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools[49]	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense[50]	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	635,769	729,500	983,183	1,147,759	1,198,099
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(51)	77,100	95,300	127,000	280,500	263,303	284,500
Service academies[52]	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,613	163,300	115,116	212,678	236,958
Senior ROTC	—	108,100	116,500	(51)	354,000	193,056	219,400	321,820	363,461	361,355
Professional development education[53]	—	77,800	90,300	(51)	414,200	226,800	219,800	265,747	308,317	315,286
Department of Energy[12]	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	25,502	28,027	—	—	—
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,402	8,552	—	—	—
Teacher development projects[54]	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs[55]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education[13]	—	—	—	53,501	12,705	7,459	7,381	—	—	—
Minority honors vocational training[56]	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Honors research program[56]	—	—	—	—	120	6,472	2,221	—	—	—
Students and teachers[57]	—	—	—	—	—	2,169	9,873	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[14]	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	516,088	578,542	796,035	880,210	954,190	1,204,340
Health professions training programs[58]	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	298,302	301,656	340,361	587,919
Indian health manpower[59]	—	—	—	7,187	5,577	9,508	27,000	29,000	16,000	31,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,759	78,206	28,523	33,300	32,332
National Institutes of Health training grants[60]	—	—	154,875	176,388	217,927	241,356	380,502	509,185	550,220	539,000
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,461	11,660	11,709	14,198	14,000
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[61]	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	—	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	739	505	365	137	110	89
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits[62]	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development[42]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans[42,44]	220,744	114,199	−55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	159,054	132,207	187,179	234,501
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	69,980	82,810	47,800	98,740	143,690

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Indian programs										
Continuing education[3]	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	43,907	54,898	57,576	60,604
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,337	29,509	30,863	30,706
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	2,167	3,000	290,000	319,000	321,000
Educational exchange[4]	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	290,000	319,000	321,000
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	276,000	303,000	305,000
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	14,000	16,000	16,000
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[5]	—	—	—	—	—	2,167	3,000	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[6]	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	59,257	60,300	60,300	76,900
Merchant Marine Academy[4]	—	—	—	—	19,898	20,926	30,850	32,000	34,000	47,000
State marine schools[6]	—	—	—	—	19,777	8,269	8,980	7,000	7,000	8,000
Coast Guard Academy[7]	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	12,074	13,500	14,500	15,500	15,200
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[8]	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	5,513	5,800	2,500	3,100
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[9]	—	200	250	300	538	582	414	1,000	1,300	3,600
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[10,25]	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy[7]	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[8]	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[9]	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs[26]	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	599,825	1,010,114	1,134,910	1,132,322	1,678,775
Vietnam-era veterans[5,8]	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	46,998	—	—	—	—
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	679,953	39,458	—	—	—	—
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	14,264	7,540	—	—	—	—
Service persons college support[27]	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	8,911	—	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans[5]	—	—	—	922	82,554	161,475	33,596	3,710	3,958	4,300
All-volunteer-force educational assistance[21]	—	—	—	—	196	269,947	868,394	988,724	984,068	1,494,844
Veterans[12]	—	—	—	—	—	183,765	760,390	886,059	876,434	1,378,994
Reservists[13]	—	—	—	—	196	86,182	108,004	102,665	107,634	115,850
Veteran dependents' education[14]	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	95,124	129,476	131,296	165,631
Payments to state education agencies[15]	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission[11]	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	—	2,741	3,366	2,286	2,300
National Endowment for the Humanities[13]	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	50,938	56,481	28,518	28,395	28,500
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	369,000	389,000	478,000
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	369,000	389,000	478,000
Sea Grant Program[28]	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency[29]	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	181,172	260,800	—	—	—
Educational and cultural affairs[5,4]	—	—	—	49,546	21,079	35,862	13,600	—	—	—
Educational and cultural exchange programs[17]	—	—	—	—	101,529	145,307	247,200	—	—	—
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,433	3	—	—	—	—
Information center and library activities[28]	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation[3]	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	9,468	8,636	13,199	12,539
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund[4,30]	—	—	—	-1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development[31]	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	13,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation[32]	—	—	—	—	—	191	2,000	2,000	7,000	2,000
Other education programs	**$374,652**	**$964,719**	**$1,608,478**	**$1,548,730**	**$2,107,588**	**$3,383,031**	**$4,719,655**	**$5,318,020**	**$5,485,121**	**$5,976,416**
Department of Education[6]	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,861,000	3,123,291	3,223,355	3,430,388
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	404,000	439,941	458,054	555,819
Libraries[5,1]	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	117,000	—	—	—
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	2,333,000	2,675,165	2,755,468	2,858,738
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	7,000	7,725	9,368	15,203
Trust funds and contributions[4,2]	—	—	—	27	-23	148	—	460	465	628

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1999[3]	2000[4]	2001[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	352,511	422,878	428,311	444,477	453,788
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	405,371	408,311	424,174	433,429
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	17,507	20,000	20,303	20,359
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[43]	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services[14]	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	181,000	214,000	246,000
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	181,000	214,000	246,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[44]	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,920	36,296	33,759	34,727	24,442
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	12,831	18,815	22,479	14,776
FBI Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	11,140	14,410	11,962	9,280
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	325	534	286	386
National Institute of Corrections[45]	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	12,000	—	—	—
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	56,921	69,349	73,268
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	56,921	69,349	73,268
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[46]	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation[47]	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	650	720	700	700
Highways training and education grants[48]	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration										
Training for private sector employees[43]	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,507	650	720	700	700
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants[44]	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration[37]										
Air traffic controllers second career program[49]	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	65,000	83,000	92,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center[50]	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	65,000	83,000	92,000
Other agencies										
ACTION[51]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds[11]	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	260,408	313,047	299,000	396,000
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	248,408	313,047	299,000	396,000
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	12,000	—	—	—
Appalachian Regional Commission[52]	—	572	1,574	8,124	113	—	5,709	3,411	2,369	2,400
Corporation for National and Community Service[53]	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	372,000	386,000	498,000
Estimated education funds[11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	214,600	372,000	386,000	498,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[42]	—	290	290	281	405	215	170,400	14,356	14,894	12,500
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[11]	—	40	40	31	155	200	—	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs[54]	—	250	250	250	250	15	—	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief[55]	—	—	—	—	—	—	170,400	14,356	14,894	12,500
General Services Administration[56]										
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institute of Museum and Library Services[57]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,000	166,000	165,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[47]	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	350,000	299,000	305,000
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	148,985	198,000	301,000	247,000	253,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	39,000	45,000	46,000	47,000
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	—	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	3,300	5,923	6,649	6,800	6,200
National Archives and Records Administration[58]										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	105,172	131,707	121,879	142,713
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[59]	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts[60]	—	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	2,304	6,275	4,046	5,265
National Endowment for the Humanities[11]	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	89,706	94,249	63,221	70,807	71,000
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	10,135	25,764	31,794

Table D.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2001—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	1999[3]	2000[4]	2001[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	3,190	3,400	18,000	19,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	474	771	735	764	794
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	6,000	6,000	7,000	12,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[6,7]	—	—	—	15,115	18,966	20,375	34,000	—	—	—
U.S. Institute of Peace[7,8]	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	12,000	12,000	13,000	15,000
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	3,724	2,457	1,217	954	958
Research programs at universities and related institutions[10]	**$1,816,276**	**$2,283,641**	**$3,418,410**	**$5,801,204**	**$8,844,575**	**$12,606,035**	**$15,677,919**	**$19,956,467**	**$21,198,044**	**$22,781,065**
Department of Education[11,12]	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	279,000	478,532	116,464	365,418
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	348,109	434,544	492,374	581,395	501,500
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	50,523	85,442	102,200	104,600	126,900
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,864	1,853,955	1,750,068	1,799,611	1,788,911
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,520,885	2,651,641	3,354,514	3,373,918	3,535,161
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	6,418,969	9,044,402	10,422,554	11,037,433
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,000	1,000	1,100
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	50,618	47,800	46,800	48,000
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	7,204	22,900	18,100	18,000
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,893	10,114	5,300	5,400	5,600
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	23	—	—	—
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	28,608	75,847	53,860	59,066	61,172
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	388	227	1,496	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,500	—	—	—
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	56,960	79,415	30,172	13,000	14,000	13,700
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	127,800	153,500	151,600
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,423	—	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,751,977	2,087,700	2,089,738	2,091,720
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,874,395	2,360,717	2,396,298	3,017,505
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	8,900	9,100	10,800
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	5,400	6,500	6,545

— Not available or applicable

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[3] Excludes $10,290,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[4] Excludes $8,020,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[5] Estimated. Excludes $8,030,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[6] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[7] Section 6 of public law 81-874 (the former Impact Aid statute) was funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Education during 1951–1981. This program allowed the Secretary to make arrangements for the education of children who reside on federal property when no suitable local school district could or would provide for the education of these children. Since 1981, the provision was funded by the Department of Defense and in 1994, when public law 81-874 was repealed, the Department of Defense was authorized to fund and administer similar provisions.

[8] This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. This program helps states create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

[9] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

[10] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[11] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84.

[12] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed on this table in FYs 96 and 97.

[13] This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[14] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[15] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[15] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program. This activity is being replaced by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

[17] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[18] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible American Indian students in public schools.

[19] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[20] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[21] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

[22] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[23] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[24] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[25] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[26] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[27] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer Force Educational Assistance program).

[28] This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[29] This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[30] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed. Program expired in 1997.

[31] This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[32] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[33] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[34] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[35] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[36] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[37] The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[38] These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[39] These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[40] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

[41] The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans.

[42] Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[43] Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program.

[44] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[45] The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for repair, renovation, and construction projects.

[46] First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[47] Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[48] The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970.

[49] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[50] The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[51] Included in total above.

[52] Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[53] Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

[54] No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[55] This program receives funds periodically.

[56] Appropriations began in FY 84.

[57] Appropriations began in FY 89.

[58] Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[59] Appropriations began in FY 78.

[60] Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[61] Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[62] Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[63] Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[64] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the USIA. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

[65] This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[66] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[67] Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

[68] Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[69] Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[70] Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

[71] Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who entered active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[72] Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $536 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[73] Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $255 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[74] Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[75] Payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not listed separately until FY 88.

[76] The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81. This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State and the newly created Broadcasting Board of Governors.

[77] This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[78] This program was combined with the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FY 77.

[79] Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the Foundation which awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. It may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[80] Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[81] Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation to provide Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[82] Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[83] This program was transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services in fiscal year 1997. Program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Education.

[84] This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[85] This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. This program was transferred in 1997 to the Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, budget in the Contract Confinement program.

[86] Appropriations for this program began in FY 70.

[87] The Federal Aviation Administration, an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[88] Appropriations began in FY 72.

[89] First year of appropriations was FY 70.

[90] The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established the Corporation for National and Community Service. In 1993, ACTION became part of this agency.

[91] These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 98 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[92] The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created in 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

[93] First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[94] First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[95] The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95 funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on school districts, $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts, $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[96] This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[97] This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[98] The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[99] This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[100] This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution.

[101] Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FY 2000 and FY 2001 are estimated.

[102] Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to FY 2001 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* fiscal years 1967 to 2002; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2001; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2001.)

Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	**$39,349.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.6**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	[3]	0.3	[3]
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	−1.9	—	—	—	—	—	−1.9	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4,856.0	—	92.0	2,139.0	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

— Not available or applicable

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1980.)

Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,543.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	713.9	5,129.7	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	[3]	—	—	—	—	[3]	[3]	[3]
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	[3]	—	—	—	[3]	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

—Not available or applicable.

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

Table G.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2001

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Postsecondary institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$128,149.7**	**$28,184.7**	**$7,309.5**	**$25,082.9**	**$41,866.2**	**$3,821.6**	**$14,783.7**	**$7,100.9**
Total program funds - on-budget	**$92,774.5**	**$28,184.7**	**$6,259.0**	**$10,190.5**	**$29,735.4**	**$3,821.6**	**$14,783.7**	**–$200.6**
Department of Education	36,754.1	17,635.0	4,919.4	6,187.3	6,104.1	614.3	2,332.8	–1,039.1
Department of Agriculture	11,029.5	9,564.5	477.1	—	534.2	20.4	—	433.4
Department of Commerce	130.5	—	—	—	130.5	—	—	—
Department of Defense	4,476.2	218.4	—	368.1	2,066.6	1,507.7	315.3	—
Department of Energy	3,535.2	—	—	—	3,535.2	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services	19,467.4	584.2	—	1,236.4	11,572.1	246.0	5,828.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	1,095.1	27.5	4.4	30.2	191.7	488.4	352.9	—
Department of Justice	286.8	—	—	—	18.0	268.8	—	—
Department of Labor	5,633.6	—	844.2	—	5.6	—	4,783.8	—
Department of State	394.3	—	—	—	—	73.3	321.0	—
Department of Transportation	139.0	—	—	4.0	64.1	62.2	0.7	8.0
Department of the Treasury	92.0	—	—	—	—	92.0	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,106.0	—	14.0	2,092.0	—	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	409.7	—	—	—	13.7	—	—	396.0
Appalachian Regional Commission	7.3	—	—	—	2.3	—	5.0	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	498.0	—	—	—	—	—	498.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	151.6	—	—	—	151.6	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	158.1	144.6	—	—	12.5	—	1.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	12.5	10.5	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—
Institute of Library and Museum Services	165.0	—	—	—	—	—	165.0	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Library of Congress	305.0	—	—	—	—	305.0	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,097.9	—	—	—	2,091.7	—	6.2	—
National Archives and Records Administration	142.7	—	—	—	—	142.7	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	100.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.3	—
National Science Foundation	3,495.5	—	—	272.5	3,223.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	10.8	—	—	—	10.8	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	31.8	—	—	—	—	0.8	31.0	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency [3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	—
Other agencies	6.5	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	35,375.2	—	1,050.5	14,892.4	12,130.8	—	—	7,301.5

—Not available or applicable

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] This agency's education funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2002*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2001.)